

Hard-Hitting Campaign Vowed By Vice President

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon promises "a fighting, hard-hitting campaign" should he win the Republican presidential nomination.

"With Republican party strength in the Congress at its lowest level since 1936, anyone who does not recognize that we are in for the fight of our lives must be smoking opium," he told 6,000 persons at a party rally Monday night.

Laying out a campaign blueprint in a 36-minute address interrupted 18 times by applause, Nixon pledged to carry the GOP bid "into every state, city and town that limitations of time, space and physical endurance will permit."

He offered these campaign suggestions:

Criticize the Democratic record and defend the Republican record but do not resort to making, or answering, personal attacks. "That has been my policy in the past. It will continue to be in the future."

Don't make the mistake of starting our campaign too early and have nothing left for the stretch."

Nixon made it clear he will not run on the Eisenhower record.

alone but on the basis of an expanded program of his own.

"A record is something to build on, not to stand on," he said.

"Stand-pat, hold-the-line thinking is not enough to meet the great challenges confronting the American people at home and abroad."

Nixon identified the farm problem as one of the party's "most difficult issues" and challenged the Democratic-controlled Congress "to fish or cut bait on this problem."

"If they (Democratic leaders) fail to act or act irresponsibly during this session of Congress, they will have made it clear that they prefer a farm issue to a farm solution."

As of now, Nixon said, "the only point on which there is unanimous agreement is that we cannot continue to tolerate programs under which surpluses of basic farm commodities continue to pile up and the prices the farmer receives continue to go down."

Earlier at a news conference, Nixon described the agricultural dilemma as "the area of greatest disappointment" to the Eisenhower administration.

Nixon encountered a local boomlet for Interior Secretary Fred Seaton as a possible running mate.

Introducing Seaton at the Nixon banquet, Robert Gray, secretary to Eisenhower's Cabinet and fellow (Hastings, Neb.) townsman of Seaton, said "it's time for the Midwest to give the nation a vice president. We think the right man is Fred Seaton."

Nixon, who earlier had suggested that any comments on a vice presidential nominee would be premature, made no comment but suggested that "when he ratifies the Cabinet officers, Fred Seaton will be rated as one of the greatest secretaries of the interior this nation has ever produced."

Seaton, also a speaker, acknowledged enjoying "every word that Mr. Gray said" but felt it necessary to point out it was he (Seaton) who brought Gray to Washington and got him a job in the capital.

He had been talking on the floor of the House with Rep. Henry Aldous Dixon (R-Utah) and Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash). "It's a nice day, isn't it?" Dixon remarked.

"Not for me," Mack replied.

Then Mack fell to the floor striking his head on a seat. Three House members who are medical doctors rushed to his side and carried him to a cloakroom. They were Reps. Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa), Dale Alford (D-Ark) and Walter H. Judd (R-Minn).

Dr. George W. Calver, physician to Congress, pronounced Mack dead of a coronary occlusion.

Mack's death leaves the House party makeup at 230 Democrats, 151 Republicans. There are six vacancies. Mack was the 11th member of Congress to die since the present session began in January 1959.

Mack was born at Hillman, Mich., and his family moved to Washington when he was a child. He attended Stanford University and the University of Washington. In 1913 he took a job as a cub reporter on the Aberdeen, Wash., Daily World. By 1920 he was the newspaper's business manager. In 1934 he bought the Hoquiam, Wash., Daily Washingtonian.

He is survived by his widow.

Heart Attack Claims Solon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Russell Vernon Mack (R-Wash), 68, a congressman since 1947, collapsed and died in the House of Representatives Monday.

He had been talking on the floor of the House with Rep. Henry Aldous Dixon (R-Utah) and Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash). "It's a nice day, isn't it?" Dixon remarked.

"Not for me," Mack replied.

Then Mack fell to the floor striking his head on a seat. Three House members who are medical doctors rushed to his side and carried him to a cloakroom. They were Reps. Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa), Dale Alford (D-Ark) and Walter H. Judd (R-Minn).

Dr. George W. Calver, physician to Congress, pronounced Mack dead of a coronary occlusion.

Mack's death leaves the House party makeup at 230 Democrats, 151 Republicans. There are six vacancies. Mack was the 11th member of Congress to die since the present session began in January 1959.

Mack was born at Hillman, Mich., and his family moved to Washington when he was a child. He attended Stanford University and the University of Washington. In 1913 he took a job as a cub reporter on the Aberdeen, Wash., Daily World. By 1920 he was the newspaper's business manager. In 1934 he bought the Hoquiam, Wash., Daily Washingtonian.

He is survived by his widow.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service says its grand jury probe of Mickey Cohen is finished.

Says Cohen: "Every time I turn around, whom! There's the old grand jury."

The Internal Revenue Service has been investigating his affairs since 1958. A previous grand jury probe ended without any charges being filed.

The current investigation began Monday. Among those called were two ex-Cohen girl friends. The government wants to know how Cohen lives luxuriously without apparent income.

Cohen was convicted of income tax evasion in 1951 and served nearly three years in prison. He says he has been living since on loans of friends.

Protege Mom Forfeits Bail

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Rather than stand trial on a drunk charge, Florence Adland — Beverly's mother — decided Monday to forfeit \$20 bail.

She was arrested after a noisy dispute with a young man she accused of undue attentions to her daughter, the protegee of the late Errol Flynn.

Mrs. Adland didn't come to court for her trial, and the bail was forfeited. But she still may have to make a court appearance.

The young man, Jack Dulin, faces trial April 7 on a charge he illegally discharged a firearm during his argument with Mrs. Adland at his home last Feb. 28. Dulin said both mother and daughter have been subpoenaed to testify.

'Poor' Sisters Have \$128,000

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. (AP) — Two elderly sisters hospitalized after neighbors reported they couldn't care for themselves, had \$128,000 in securities and cash hidden in their home.

Attorney Raymond J. Daba, named by a court as a co-conservator of their estate, said investigators cleaning up their home in San Mateo found \$100,000 in Bank of America stock, \$12,000 in cash hidden in a mattress, \$10,000 cash in the bottom of a clothesbag, and \$6,000 cash in a shoebox on a closet shelf.

Hannah Cannon, 88, and Gladys Cannon Smith, 68, were hospitalized by court order two months ago.

Army Engineer Predicts Big Columbia Expansion

PORTLAND (AP) — Industrial plants will stretch solidly along both banks of the Columbia River from Longview, Wash. to Bonneville Dam, the top U. S. Army Engineer for the Pacific Northwest has forecast.

Brig. Gen. Allen F. Clark Jr., U. S. Army Engineer, said plants will line the Willamette River, from its confluence with the Columbia to the Ross Island Bridge in Portland by the year 2010.

"Fantastic!" he asked the Portland Shipping Club in a talk last week. "We are looking ahead 30 years to an expanded economy."

Clark forecast power needs of 50 million kilowatts by then, which will require new power generators at the rate of 1,300,000 kilowatts a year through the year 2000. This would mean a new dam equivalent to The Dalles Dam each year for the rest of this century.

"Of course," he said, "it will not be a new dam — all the economic hydro will be in operation by that time — it will have to be thermal or atomic or something else — if there is anything else."

"If it means an investment every year of 200 million dollars in new electrical generating equipment, with an annual total cost, amortization and interest exceeding two billion dollars."

Major lower Columbia River shipping increases and a ten-fold increase in shipping on the upper Columbia-Snake River system, which averaged 1,500,000 tons in recent years, were forecast.

Clark said level areas along the Columbia and the pools of the Bonneville, John Day, The Dalles and McNary dams may be expected to have industrial plants of some kind, dependent upon water for processing and transportation.

"I don't expect to live to see this great development, but I expect my son and your sons to see it," Clark said. "I know that long before the 50 years are up some successor of mine will be faced with studies to duplicate the locks in the dams on the Columbia, to deepen further the channel, perhaps even to extend the deep water channel past The Dalles and on still further into the interior of the Island Empire."

Cohen Probes Will Continue

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service says its grand jury probe of Mickey Cohen is finished.

Says Cohen: "Every time I turn around, whom! There's the old grand jury."

The Internal Revenue Service has been investigating his affairs since 1958. A previous grand jury probe ended without any charges being filed.

The current investigation began Monday. Among those called were two ex-Cohen girl friends. The government wants to know how Cohen lives luxuriously without apparent income.

Cohen was convicted of income tax evasion in 1951 and served nearly three years in prison. He says he has been living since on loans of friends.

GETS DIVORCE DECREE

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Actress Irish McCalla, 30, awarded an interlocutory divorce from Patrick H. McIntyre, 33, nearly three years ago, Monday picked up her final divorce decree.



"I might have known Freddy and I were drifting apart when my allowance started lasting twice as long!"

TV Viewers Not Morons, Says Magazine Editor

By G. K. HODENFIELD
AP Education Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) — The American people aren't as moronic as the television networks seem to think, the editor of the National Parent-Teacher magazine said today.

Eva H. Grant of Chicago said "We dare the networks to have a national survey conducted by a reliable research agency on what people want to see."

She predicted "the results would surprise the networks and confuse the rating bureaus," and would show "that the American people's TV-IQ will be higher than the moronic one usually attributed to them."

In an address prepared for the White House Conference on Children and Youth, Mrs. Grant said, "Children's programs, with few exceptions, are at best stupid and offensive; at best inane and artless. What we need are more good programs and none of those spawned by people whose polluted hallucinations make one think they must consciously or unconsciously hate children."

American children, she said, should be provided programs that "tug at the heart and stir and stretch the mind. When I think that there are about 40 million boys and girls in school today, it mystifies me that some network doesn't go all out to reach this audience with a show all their own."

"For young adults and grown-up adults we want fewer frothy soap operas, silly quizzes and stunts, shoddy crime thrillers, Westerns that traffic in terror, and stereotyped variety shows."

A similar theme was sounded in the prepared address of Prof. Kimball Wilds of the University of Florida, who said young people have become accustomed to violence on their home screens.

"We can't know how much of the rise in violent crime is due to the steady diet of murder and mayhem fed our children and youth on television, but we have seen with our own eyes that youth are not horrified by it, that they consider such behavior normal and commonplace," Wilds said.

Wilds said another phenomenon of American life—suburbia—also is having a powerful effect on young people.

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

Bomb Hoax Halts Flights

MIAMI, Fla. (AP) — Northeast Airlines had two Miami-to-Boston planes in the air and a Miami-to-New York flight ready to go Monday when an anonymous caller told the line's Miami office "There's a bomb on your plane."

Flight 650, carrying 54 passengers toward Boston, landed at Jacksonville where the aircraft and baggage were searched. Flight 630, flying toward Philadelphia and Boston with eight passengers, underwent search at Fort Lauderdale. Flight 632 was searched at Miami where it was about to take off with 69 New York-bound travelers.

All the planes departed after the precautionary checks.

Lady Treasurer Assume Duties

BLACK DIAMOND, Wash. (AP) — The first woman treasurer in the history of this little coal mining community will take office June 6. She won the office with a living room campaign.

Rosanna Trover, 34, left most of the campaigning to her husband and their 12-year-old son.

Mrs. Trover, a former bookkeeper, was struck with polio 10 years ago and spent four months in an iron lung. She gets around now in a wheelchair, but has the use of only one arm.

ATTENDS NATO TALKS

NORFOLK, Va. (UPI) — Adm. North L. Dennis, head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Atlantic Fleet Forces, left Monday for 12 days of talks with NATO commanders in Europe.

people want to see."

She predicted "the results would surprise the networks and confuse the rating bureaus," and would show "that the American people's TV-IQ will be higher than the moronic one usually attributed to them."

In an address prepared for the White House Conference on Children and Youth, Mrs. Grant said, "Children's programs, with few exceptions, are at best stupid and offensive; at best inane and artless. What we need are more good programs and none of those spawned by people whose polluted hallucinations make one think they must consciously or unconsciously hate children."

American children, she said, should be provided programs that "tug at the heart and stir and stretch the mind. When I think that there are about 40 million boys and girls in school today, it mystifies me that some network doesn't go all out to reach this audience with a show all their own."

"For young adults and grown-up adults we want fewer frothy soap operas, silly quizzes and stunts, shoddy crime thrillers, Westerns that traffic in terror, and stereotyped variety shows."

A similar theme was sounded in the prepared address of Prof. Kimball Wilds of the University of Florida, who said young people have become accustomed to violence on their home screens.

"We can't know how much of the rise in violent crime is due to the steady diet of murder and mayhem fed our children and youth on television, but we have seen with our own eyes that youth are not horrified by it, that they consider such behavior normal and commonplace," Wilds said.

Wilds said another phenomenon of American life—suburbia—also is having a powerful effect on young people.

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

More than 25 per cent of all the people in the United States live in the suburbs, he said, and the number is growing.

He described suburban life as an antisocial, segregated affair where "children find themselves in a society in which it seems all people are much like them. They do not learn to live with diversity."

Because income earners go to another section of the community to earn their living, Wilds said, "the child gains an unrealistic picture of the role of work. Work is something done by less fortunate people or assigned for disciplinary reasons."

Why Pay More? LOANS

Get the cash you need quickly and easily and enjoy local service at low bank rates. Borrow on your signature, furniture or auto.

- Personal Loans
- Appliance Loans
- Auto Loans
- Boat Loans

Borrow This Amount	Pay in 18 Monthly Payments
\$200	12.53
\$300	18.79
\$400	25.06
\$500	31.33

the BANK of KLAMATH FALLS

South 6th & Klamath
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

keep that heavenly figure

ABOUT 46 CALORIES PER SLICE

If you want to be an angel from any angle, remember this: There are only about 46 calories in an 18 gram slice of Hollywood Bread.

Hollywood tastes heavenly, too. There are 16 vegetables and grains in its special formula.

Your whole family will just love it!

Hollywood BREAD

BAKED BY FLUHRER'S

a smartly designed spring maternity wardrobe casual to dressy... ensembles, versatile separates to mix and match. at wonderful LaPointe's prices!

LaPointe's

Now in Oregon... Delightful

TAYLOR

New York State PALE DRY SHERRY

Brilliant in the glass and delightful on the palate, is a most enjoyable wine to pour at cocktail time—or any time with light refreshment!

It's a Taylor Wine... You'll love it!

Now available at state stores, these other fine quality wines—New York State Port, Tawny Port, and Cream Sherry.

At better clubs, hotels and restaurants—Taylor New York State Champagnes and Table Wines.

THE TAYLOR WINE COMPANY, INC. VINEYARDS AND WINERY, HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.

TRY THIS ON YOUR WIFE'S INTUITION!

Some people think women aren't much interested in cars (they're mostly men!). But if your wife sees and drives Valiant just once, then says it's the car for you—don't be alarmed. The gals have a way of knowing.

She knows she'll look good in Valiant, ride well in it, have lots of room inside and trunkside. She's absolutely certain that Valiant will give the family budget a new lease on life. And you know something?—she's 100% right.

Valiant does ride well. Before-Aire suspension soaks up rough-road gusts before it can get to you. There's room inside for a well-fed family of six, plus a vacation-sized (25 cu. ft.) trunk. As far as the economy angle's concerned, Valiant has an inclined engine that gets a slew of miles from every gallon of regular; a fully-unionized, rust-proofed body; an alternator electrical system that makes your battery last longer; a price that makes everybody happy.

So if you usually have to twist her arm a little when you go to see a new car, you can relax at your Plymouth-Valiant dealer's. Valiant does it for you. Just call it intuition.

Valiant

WE ARE THE MEN WHO SELL

JIM OLSON MOTORS

522 So. 6th St.

Tune in the Steve Allen Plymouth Show, Monday nights on NBC-TV